dust 157Ce

STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, WAR DEPARTMENT

		WASHINGTON, D. C. INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION	NUMBER	i-69523
COUNTRY	China		ORIGINAL RPT.	RB-69523 part
SUBJECT	Military Information: Kanchuria,	Russian Activities in	DATE OF INFO. DATE OF RPT. DISTRIBUTED	11 July 1946 21 July 1946 24 July 1946
ORIGIN THEATRE	Shanghai		CONFIRMATION	•
SOURCE SUB SOURCE EVALUATION	Z As stated. As stated.		NO. OF PAGES	.1

F-O 1. No close bond of cooperation exists between the Russians and the Chinese Communists in an attempt to win control of Ranchuria. The Russians intend to use Longols, not Chinese communists.

The Russians have given the Chinese Communists only the poorest of the Japanese equipment and what the Russians did not want. The best was sent to Russia. The Communists obtained some good Japanese equipment but without Russian help.

Subscurce: Unknown.

F-4 2. There are cose to 700,000 [?] Russian troops in North Mongolia [Hanchuria?] at Tsitsihar (123-57, 47-22), Hailar (119-14, 49-13), Manchouli (117-27,49-36) Chiamussu (130-21, 46-49) and Mutanchiang (129-37, 44-35).

(SSU China Note: Figure seems improbably high. See 4-69057 where strength figure was given as 168,000)

Subsource: Informant who was formerly interpreter for the Russians and arrived in Peking from Lanciuria about 20 June.

F-3 3. For every one hundred Soviet Russian-born troops, there are five Mongolian troops who speak Russian. These Mongolians have received three to five years military training in Russia.

Subsource: Same as paragraph 2,

- F-3 4. Mongolian youths of mineteen and over have been sent to Seviet training centers such as Chita (113-30, 52-06) and Poli (130-43, 45-54) since 1936. After several years training, they return to Longolia or Manchuria.
- F-4 The Russians plan to have 200 Mongol troops for every 100 Russian troops in Manchuria.

Subsource: Untrown

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

18 DEC 1997 .

CONFIDENT CONTROL

U.S. AND PRIBISH OFFICIALS ONLY